COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

The question having been asked whether

condition has recently been so thoroughly

shown by the investigations of THE SUN, were

as a rule worthy persons and not chiefly re-

sponsible, owing to habits or unthrift, for their

own misery, to get an answer from unques-

tionable authority THE SUN went to the Char-

ity Organization Society, which occupies a building on University place, and is estab-

lished and maintained expressly to know all about the poorer portion of New York's popu-

lation, and to get data for determination as to

the merits of those who seek or are compelled

charitable work so that different organizations

are not likely to duplicate aid to the same per-

charity who are found to be impostors, or for any reason unworthy, and they investigate all

unworthy seekers after charity runs far up

into the thousands, and that it is almost im-

charity of some sort.

THE SUN has received \$5 from "H," New
Haven, for Mrs. McNamara, the sewing woman
of 526 East Fourteenth street who was boycotted by the slop-shop keepers and refused
more work because she told a SUN reporter the
wages she received from Mrs. Cush of 507 East
Sixteenth street.

ENTERPRISING BURGLARS SENT UP.

Denis O'Nelli and John Rider Get Seven

Years Aplece.

26, 1870, by Judge Bedford in the Court of Ses-

sions to twenty years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for robbery, was on trial again in the

same court before Recorder Smyth yesterday.

On Oct. 28 O'Neill and John A. Rider were ar-

rested by Detective Sergeant Rogers in 107th

street as suspicious characters. In their rooms at 182 East 117th street two satchels

were found containing burglars' tools and a

loaded revolver. Several pistol cartridges were found on Rider's person when arrested.

Rider took the witness stand resterday to save his companion O'Neill. He testified that the tools were his and that O'Neill knew nothing about them. The jury, however, convicted O'Neill.

Neill.

Rider, who had almost as bad a criminal record as O'Neill, pleaded guilty. He was sensenced to ten years in Boston for burglary in 1887, Both O'Neill and Rider admitted that they had not worked at any trade during the past year.

Evacuation Day Remembered.

Post, 62, G. A. R., Past Commander John Schmittling, Commander Henry Trass; Ander-

son's Zouaves, Capt. George Moses; Lincoln Post Sons of Veterans and their drum and fife

corps, Commander Charles Buirkle, and the

No Street Opening After Dec. 1. Commissioner Newton declines to rescind his order refusing permits to open the streets

of the city after Dec. 1. This will stop excava-

Temperance Gibbs Has at Unhappy Time Marshal Byrnes is still struggling with

the deposed keepers of intelligence offices. Temperance Gibbs called upon the Marshal

A band of patriots, including J. L. Riker

Denis O'Neill, who was sentenced on Sept.

MOST'S DEFENCE UNDER WAY

VAT CONTRADICTION. OF THE PEO-PLE'S THREE WITNESSES.

was Present at All when Most Made that speech—Where the World's Report Came From The Wrong Chairman—Mr. Nicell Tries to Get in Most's Dynamite Book but Cap't—Anarchists Tell What Anarchy Is. Most, the professed Anarchist, looked the cure of joviality when he came into the seral Sessions Court yesterday, and if he d had a big white overcoat and a peaked maged edition of Santa Claus. Fifty or Anarchist witnesses were bundled out the court room, under the rule adopted on rulay that no witnesses were to be alrel in the room during the progress of the Then Mr. Howe had Policeman Sachs, of the witnesses who swore that Most ale an incendiary speech two weeks ago ight, recalled to the stand and crossstiened him on his testimony that Adolph enk was the presiding officer at the meetin Kramor's Hall at which Most spoke.

am positive that Schenk was the Chair--You are sure of that ? A .- Yes; positively.

That's all," said Mr. Howe. But Mr. il's suspicions were aroused, and he quessachs on the same subject. Sachs regied his declaration, "Schenk, stand up," said Judge Cowing.

ache, is this the man?" "Yes, sir," said

defence. The American people, he said, decome great by revolution, and it was in erica that free speech flourished, and was om of speech that was really on trial here. w that the jury would pass courageously strauterances whether they agreed or his sentiments. Most criticised the of the Gazago Anarchists, as many len did. That was all he did, and he ght to do it. Who said he did more? that detective wasn't at the ill, and that Adolph Schenk wasn't is at his house in Staten Island, e would show by the testimony of THE SUN, who was at the meetadid not use the inflammatory widen he was indicted, and this id be corroborated by many of r. There were other people at the were not Anarchists and had with Most, who would swear that threaten, but when one man in out "Revence," Most said "Have be your time. The time has not the report of the meeting publication of the said in the said of a false reporter. The SUN was written by a gontleman SUN was written by a gontleman The STA was written reporter. The TRE STA was written by a gortleman olar who took notes of what Most said, the Humbel, who understands German witnesses six partner sat down, breathless and in the face. Adolph Schenk was the said:

positior at 20 Vesey street. I was not Chair-needing at Kramor's Hall on the evening of was I at the meeting at all. I was with my diren at my home in Stapleton. Het my diren at my home in Stapleton. Het my dire at about 5 P. M., and, with my wife

site and children at my home. in Stapleton. Heft my wird in the office at about 5 P. M., and, with my wite set endorch, went to a restaurant in Houston street and had dinner. We went from there to the Battery and held since. We went from there to the Battery and held since. We went from there to the Battery and held should be stated by the state of the Stapleton. The next day? I read there were the said that he knew Most in Germany. He came to this country in 1879. He supposed that he and blost were members of the International Workingmon's party—often called the Anarchist yearty. He did not approve of many doctrines of the Anarchists, as a rule, believed in rebellion as once. He did not so believed in rebellion as once, He did not so believe, Anarchists wanted a social revolution, and in that revolution they might have to fight. They wanted a peaceable revolution if possible, in which the people of the whole country should participate, They would advocate the overturning of the present form of government, and would have a government in which there should be to king nor laws.

The witness said the International Workingmen's Society had two branches, the Anarchists and Socialists. Prince Krapatkine was
the head of the society. There were no leaders
in this country. He didn't believe in a Surane Being who would punish him for perjury. He had been arrested for speaking at an
inarchist meeting at which Herr Most advised
lis heurers to arm themselves, He was senkenced to nine months in the penitentary.

To Mr. Hummel again Schenck said that
be believed his punishment for perjury would
come upon this earth.

R. Neci-tid you ever read a book of Most's in

trid you ever read a book of Most's in order to secure the acquittal of Anarchist "Lobject." cried Mr. Howe. Nost whispered to Mr. Howe to let Schenk

No. no," said Mr. Howe, shaking himself. to me conduct this case, will you?" schenk said that he hadn't read the book. .—Did you ever read Most's "Manual of Revolution Wariare." in which Most gives instructions about use by Anarchists of dynamics, gun cotton nitro cerine, and other explosives?

"loes your Honor permit this?" cried Mr. Towe.
"Well," said Judge Cowing, "he can answer the hor he has rend it or not; cut that's all." Scient sail he had read parts of the book a my while ago, and that he had forgotten all

sor while ago, and that he had forgotten all bout them.

In Hummel called Moritz Schultz. Schultz ald he was a compositor on the Freiheit, and liked at 249 Floyd Street, Brooklyn. He was the Chairman of the meeting at Kramer's Hall at Wach Most spoke, (he is very unlike Schenk hersonal appearance.) He knew that Adolph Schenk was not at the meeting.

Judge Cowing had Schenk stand up, and Schultz, looking at him, said that he was sure Shenk was not at the meeting. He was break throughout the meeting, and heard all last Herr Most said.

At this point Schultz said that he did not exhibit and asked to be allewed to give his testimeny in German, through an interpreter. Cant Interpreter Ansing was sent for, and Schultz proceeded to tell what Most said:

Set began, "Fellow Citizens," and referred to the

Reat Degan. "Fellow Citizens." and referred to the Reating up of the Amerchist meeting at Florence Hall White poince. The Chicago crimes would revence them seek. A man in the hall crief out: "Revenge now." By Most said: "So, revenge is hidden in the lap of the Mure, "A letnee: bide your time. We must have no can anyone to-day. The capitalistic classes will work believe in destruction."

Lawyor Hummel found fault with the inter-preter, and so did Mr. Nicoli. Another inter-preter was sent for, and while the court waited farer Lehmaier said that the lawyors inter-upted the interpreter so that the man didn't get a chance. "Well, then, go on," said the sadge, and Schultz went on talking to Inter-weier Aneing.

Fodge, and Schultz went on talking to Inter-Poter Ansing.

Not said that State's Attorney Grinnell and Judge say of Chicago, the Supreme Court of the United that and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United that and that you Ogicaby, were guilty of judicial tarker when the Anarchiest were hunz. He said these has would answer for their crimes to heaven.

"Did he say," cried out Mr. Hummel in his Jearnet tones, "that these men would be targed you murdered in the coming day of revealty in "the said that to each one of the five soldlers of free-tin surfered at Unicago there would rise up 500 new see to take their piaces. This is rather a common Gerbai tentence.

see in take their places. This is rather a common Gersin sentence.

Did he by implication, even," asked Mr,
Jammel, "say that for every man hung at Chisay they would demand 500 lives?"
schuitz laughed. "Not a bit of it," he said.
That's all." said Mr. Hummel in a tone
shich indicated a beatific state of mind.
To Mr. Nicoll, Schultz said that Most's paper,
reaset could not be considered as the general
stan of the Anarchists in America. Anarchists
subset widely in their views. The general
stan of anarchy was the overthrowing of the
shicalists and the establishment of society on
a communistic basis. They believed that a
social revolution would come of itself and be
seened by the action of the ruling power
have than by anything else. Power would
state beaver. When society fell together, as
a would and must, force would arise of itself,
has Anarchists might blank it was right to
late the revolution by using force now. He
kas aire that Most didn't say that the blood of
kas aire that Most didn't say that the blood of
kas aire that Most didn't say that the blood of
kas aire that we would or read Most's "Manual of RevoSellare you studied or read Most's "Manual of Revo-

studied or read Most's "Manual of Revo-fare, giving directions how to make and bombs, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, and lowe vigorously objected, but Judge said the witness might tell whether he different. "I don't think it's of much are, Mr. Howe," said he. Mr. Nicoli

You read in that book a passage-Four Honor, this has gone far enough,"
It How, "He's trying to get before
that of stuff about Most that he knows
fretant evidence. You've said once
book couldn't go in evidence."

Wing-Ye We Meall that's pet fair. Gowing-Yea Mr. Nicoll, that's not fair, out.-Rut im trying to prove-we-There he is again trying to get what he fore the jury. New Tobject. Cowing-New, Mr. Nicoll you might get the

Mr. Nicoll-I really hope your Honor doesn't intend to large the jury to disregard what both of us say. If so, harge the jury to disregard what he might as well stop. I found to Mr. Judge Cowing—You may stop if you want to Mr. Judge Cowing—You man to decide whether you shall viscoil. You are the man to decide whether you shall tay or go away. Mr. Nicoll—lahan't go away while I think the rights of he people need protection.

Mr. Nicoli—I shan' go away walls I think the rights of the people need protection.

Then Judge Cowing ruled out in succession questions of Mr. Nicoli as to whether the Internationals believed in the use of explosives, whether the anarchical wing of the Anarchists believed in explosives, what the Anarchists meant by explosives, and what sort of a dynamite bomb was used at Chicago. Schultz said he believed, in a philosophical way, in a Supreme Being who punished men for perjury. His idea of God meant the popular idea.

Q. (by Mr. Howel—Do you know who Col. Ingersoli is f. A.—I have heard of him.

Q.—Ito you know that Mr. Nicoli dined with him the other day.

other day.

The question was ruled out. The witness said he understood the question of future punishment was one on which men differed greatly in their opinions. To Mr. Nicoll again Schultz said that he had read the Constitution of the United States, and that he did not agree with it in some particulars, but that he did in general.

general.

James Creelman, a Heraid reporter, testified that he was at the Florence Hall meeting on the night of Nov. 12, and saw Dreyfus there, the City Press reporter. He asked Dreyfus what Most had said at Kramer's Hall, Dreyfus what did not be said at Kramer's Hall, Dreyfus what had said at Kramer's Hall, Dreyfus what had said at Kramer's Hall, Dreyfus had said at Kramer's Hall meeting of the said at what Most had said at Kramer's Hail. Dreyfus said that he had only a very vague idea of the speech, and that Most did not say much anyway. Mr. Howe recalled Dreyfus, to lay a basis for Creelman's testimony. He said he didn't remember seeing Creelman at Florence Hail. Dreyfus admitted that he had been discharged from the Herald for drunkenness, and from the Morning Journal on account of an accusation made against him by some one he did not know.

Q.—You say you had some beers at Kramer's Hail on the night in question? A.—Ob. yea several.

Mr. Howe (angrily)—What kind of beer is that? A.—Ob, i mean i had a good many.

Charles Guelis said he was a painter, and lived at 1,189 First avenue. He testified:

was at the meeting at Kramer's Hail. I saw Dreyfus

Ived at 1,189 First avenue. He testified:

I was at the meeting at Kramer's Hall. I saw Drevfus
there. I went out a little after 10 melock when Most
there. I went out a little after 10 melock when Most
went out shead of me. Drevfus walked direct to Cape
McCullagh's station house, corner Fifth street and First
avenue. I saw him evier the station house. Then I
went back to Kramer's Hall, having been gone about ten
minutes. Most was speaking when I got back, and he
stopped in about ten minutes after that time. I didn't
see Dreyfus return.

To Mr. Nicoll. Gualis and that he didn't

To Mr. Nicoll. Guelis said that he didn't beleve in overthrowing the existing Government by force, and that he didn't believe in a Su-preme Being, either. He gave a version of Most's speech substantially the same as that given by Schultz:

given by Schultz:

In the state of society known as anarchy civil and matrimonial contracts would not be allowed. This state of things could be brought on alowly, and by degrees, the did not believe in the use of dynamite when anything else would do as well. He didn't keep dynamite at his house. Most did not say, in his speech: "Long live hardly?" Most did say: "Anarchy is not dead; it lives." The winess nover made a dynamite bomb, and he didn't know how bombs were made. Anarchy meant a social life without interference from any Government, and where everything was all straight and right. He was a citizen of the United States, but he did not believe when he look the coath as he did now. If he had, he would not have taken the oath.

To Mr. Howe again Guelis said that he

would not have taken the eath.

To Mr. Howe again Guelis said that he wanted to see the laws, as they are, enforced. But he wanted to change the laws by peaceably converting the majority of the people to his way of thinking.

Emil Ross of 510 Fifth street testified that he

sjeech. He remembered that he said when he began, "Fellow citizens."

Ross stated the speech substantially as Schultz stated it. Mr. Nicoli cross-examined him but little. He spoke little English, and had been in the country three years. He was not a citizen. Most's manner at the meeting was very mournful. The witness thought Most's speech was a funeral speech. He remembered particularly that a man in the audience cried out "Revenge!" and that while everybody looked at the man, the speaker said: "It is no time to talk about revenge now"

Fred, Olmig was the last witness. He said:

I am a machinist in the employ of the Manhattan

Fred, Olmig was the last witness. He said:

I am a machinis in the employ of the Manhattan
Brass Company. I live at 105 Avenue A. I am not an Anarchist, but Igo to some of the meetings, because I have
nothing to do at might, and I like to hear the discussions.

I was at the meeting at Kramer's Hall on Nov. 12.
Schultz was theirman. Nost said that he accused Gary,
Grinnel, the Illinois, and United States Judges as the
instigators of the murder of the Anarchists at Chicago.
That was all he said about the Illinois people. I had
heard that once before. I thought Most spoke very
quietly.

quietly.

To Mr. Nicoll—I don't believe in the overthrow of the
existing Government by force. Most did not talk of reveges. I don't know Most personally. I never heard
him sjeak but once before. It was 4 o'clock, and Mr. Howe said he should want another day for his witnesses any way and haif a day for Most. So Judge Cowing adjourned the court till Monday at 11 o'clock in the morning. Most walked away arm in arm with Mrs. Ida Hoffman.

Builder Close Walks Back to Belmont After

since Thursday, Nov. 17, returned home about 1:30 yesterday morning, the worse for wear. "I am not a drinking man." he said yester day," and never was intoxicated in my life until that Thursday, when my partner and I visited Harry Maynard's Port Morris Hotel. visited Harry Maynard's Port Morris Hotel. We both had more than was good for us, and when we went to the sheds to get the horse we had a quarrel about some trivial matter, and I refused to ride home with him. He drove away, and I started over toward the Suburban Rairoad, intending to take a carhome. I must have taken a down town ear. When I awoke I was at the Battery. I thought I would get something to eat, and take the Third avenue elevated home. There is a restaurant near Fulton Market where I used to get my dinners when I kept a store in Fordham and came down to the market : buy my stock. On the way up I felt stupid, and thought a glass of beer might refresh me. I went into a saicon and got it. I don't remember speaking to any one or being spoken to. I don't know whose saicon it was, but think I could find it. After drinking the beer I remember nothing until I awoke about noon the next day in the forecastle of a fruit schooner off Sandy Hook.

"Somebody shook me and said: 'Come, Don't you know you've shitoped on a sailing vessel? Go to work.' I told him I had done no such thing, and I went up on deck. Suspecting something wrong, I grabbed a belaying bin, and when they made a rush at me I knocked a man down. Then I was knocked down and put in the hold, where I remained during the remainder of the voyage. I was a ship carpenter for seven years, and when they gound out that I was no greenhorn they took every precaution to prevent me from learning the vessel's name. They took my watch and chain and \$70 or \$80 which remained of the \$140 I had on Thursday morning, my overcont, and everything in my pockets, not even leaving me a chew of tobacco. Wednesday morning last, about 6 o'clock, I was put into a rowboat and landed about nine miles not even leaving me a chew of tobacco. Wednesday morning last, about 6 o'clock, I was put into a rowboat and landed about nine miles not even leaving me a chew of tobacco. Wednesday morning last, about 6 o'clock, I was put into a rowboat and landed about nine miles not hear of abo We both had more than was good for us, and when we went to the sheds to get the horse we get the letter."

Mr. Close bears the marks of a beating, and his clothing was much torn when he got home. He says that he walked from the Old Dominion pier to his house in Belmont, which is about ten miles. His name appears on the passenger list of the steamship.

A Question for the Postmaster-General. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The Post Office authorities were to-day called upon to decide authorities were to-day called upon to decide an interesting question relating to the postal laws and regulations. A firm of patent attorneys wished to send a drawing of a patent which had been granted in this country to London, where application was to be made for an English patent. The package weighed six pounds. The sender did not want it to go by express, as it was necessary to have it catch the steamer sailing from New York to-morrow morning. He therefore sealed it and paid letter postage, which amounted to \$7.50. The Postal laws prohibit the mailing of third and fourth class matter, which means merchandise, books, and other like matter, in packages weighing more than four pounds six ounces. The regulations say nothing, however, about first-class matter, which means any article upon which letter postage is paid. The intent of the rule was plainly to bar out large nackages, but the sender to-day insisted on having his six-pound letter go, and as there is no specific rule to prevent it he had his way and it was mailed. He then applied a registry stamp. This is often done by senders, who think they thus have some security for its safe carriage. The truth is that the Government is in no way responsible for mail matter bearing registry stamps. They simply insure receipts for each person handling the package, which are used in tracing it when lost. The Government does not reimburse the lose. The Postmaster-General will now be called upon to decide whether the local officials did right in socepting the six-pound directions to the called upon to decide whether the local officials did right in socepting the six-pound directions to the called upon to decide whether the local officials did right in socepting the six-pound directions to the called upon to decide whether the local officials did right in socepting the six-pound directions to the called upon to decide whether the local officials did right in socepting the six-pound directions to the called upon to decide whether the local officials did right in socepting an interesting question relating to the postal

JAMES MALLEY AGAIN ACCUSED. Jenuie Cramer's Tragte Beath Recalled by

a Bying Girl's Accusation.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 25 .- The Dr. James O'Malley who is accused of criminal maiprac-tice by Anna Davis, aged 18 years, whose widowed mother lives in this city, is the James Maliey, who, with his cousin, Walter Malley, was made notorious by his trial for the murder of Jennie Cramer in New Haven in 1881. Miss Davis is in a dying condition, and has made affidavits accusing Dr. O'Malley of

having performed a criminal operation upon her. She says that for several months, while he was practising in Kingston, Dr. O'Malley frequently visited her; that he once got her into his office and kept her there, by force and under lock and key, for several days. He afterward would not allow her to go home, but kept

under lock and key, for soveral days. He afterward would not allow her to go home, but kept her at other places, in Pittston and elsewhere. When she told him her condition, he persuaded her to take some medicines which he gave her, and a few days before she arrived in Wyoming, finding that the medicine did not have the desired effect, he performed an operation, and it was from the effects of this operation that she was now dying.

Miss Davis is the daughter of respectable parents, who came to this country from Wales many years ago. She was in service in a number of families in this city until within the last few months. In the early part of last week she came to a house of questionable repute in Wyoming, kept by Hugh Adams, in company with Dr. James O'Malley and a young man and woman of this city. They passed the night there, and Anna, who was alling when she came, was too sick to be moved the next morning. The others went away, leaving her there. She grew steadily worse, and on Saturday, seeing that the case was a serious one, Mr. Adams called in Dr. Hayees, who at once pronounced it a case of malpractice, and that the patient had no chance of recovery, blood poisoning being manifest. Coroner Mahon was notified, and at his suggestion and in his presence Justice of the Peace Nixon took the girl's dying declaration, accusing Dr. O'Malley of the crime.

Miss Davis is still lying in a critical condition at the house of Hugh Adams in Wyoming. She is so sick that she cannot be moved. The antemortem statement of the girl, which was taken on Wednesday, is now in the possession of the possession of the is case of blackmail, that the girl called upon him for treatment, but that he did not perform an operation. It is understood that to Malley will show up when wanted. The District Attorney will not have a warrant issued for his arrest unless the girl dwell was been leading a tast life for some time past. Immediately after the New Haven scandail he was sent to the New York College of Surgeons, where he graduated. He then control plus Most did not set minds and provided and the set of the control provided and the control of the con

one of the hotels to-day the ex-Senator lost his temper and violently denounced his friends for their intervention in his behalf. Wm. H. Hughes, editor of the Michigan Catholic, and warm friend of the ex-Senator, endeavored to

give him some good advice. "Don't you advise me, sir," commanded Jones. "Neither you nor your friends must direct my private affairs. They have enough to do in looking after their own. I know what they will never know till I divulge it. When the proper time comes I will make such disclosures as will electrify Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the whole United States. It will make every hair on your head stand, Mr. Hughos, I have held my peace for three years, and I will not speak until full time has come, then I will show myself the man for the emergency. Every enemy of mine will be brought to a terrible accounting. These newspapers that are now discussing me as a private citizen will be made to answer for every word. I care no more for their utterances than for the filth upon this floor. Let them and my professed friends do their utmost, the reckoning will come. My friends will leave me alone. Nothing that they can say or do will alter my purpose. That had best be understood at once. I know what is to be done and will do it in my own good time."

In this strain the Senator continued, pacing the floor and returning time after time to the attack. He was mad through and through, saying more than any one has before been able to get from him through peaceful inquiry. In the heat of anger he swung his cane threateningly in Mr. Hughes's vicinity. the proper time comes I will make such disclo-

A Hunter Riddled with Shot.

Ansonia, Conn., Nov. 25 .- James Neeful of Staten Island was out gunning with his cousin Henry Vaughan, yesterday, at Orinonque, three miles below Shelton. They became separated, and after a time approached each other. When about three hundred feet apart Vaughan's gun caught on a twig and was discharged, the load taking effect on the person of Neefuf. Dr. Sheltaking effect on the person of Neefuf. Dr. Shelton found that the left arm and hand, the right hand, and the abdomen and chest were riddled with shot. Several passed through the left arm and hand, and one shot entered the cheek and passed through. On the left hand was a diamond ring, from which the diamond was abot away, leaving the ring entire. His watch was also badly dented, and his shot pouch was blown off. The Doctor extracted all the shot he could locate leaving some which were too deeply imbedded to be safely extracted. It is thought that his wounds will not prove fatal, though they are very serious.

Two Freight Trains Wrecked on a Bridge. READING, Pa., Nov. 25 .- Two freight engines collided on the Shamokin and Lewisburg branch of the Reading Railroad, near Milton, this morning, on a bridge crossing the Susquehana Canal. The concussion was so great that both locomotives were thrown from the bridge into the canal twenty feet below. Some ten or fifteen cars were also wrecked, some of which were piled upon the engine. The bridge was badly damaged, and it will take a week to repair it.

Must Get a Warrant for Ives Piret. District Attorney Martine has decided not o take the case of Mr. Henry Ives before the Grand Jury. He said yesterday that he did not have sufficient information in the case to war rant him in doing so, and that if a stockholder of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, or any other person, would prove that he had been swindled, he could go before any Police Justice and swear out a warrant and the case would be heard.

A Sporting Man's Unpaid Board Bill. Abraham Lewis, a well-known sporting man, was arrested yesterday by a constable from Saratoga. While attending the Saratoga races last season Lewis ran up a board bill of about \$100, which he didn't pay. He was taken to the District Atterney's Affice and gave bail.

A TALK WITH MR. BARNUM. GOTHAM'S WHITE SLAVES. The Old Showman Tells of His Great Plans for the Coming Season. THEIR WORTHINESS AFFIRMED BY

"Be sure and state about the children. Don't forget to say my new show will contain Charity Organization Society Officials Say
They Are Worthy and Deserving People
—A Good Word From a Protestant Monk
—More Instances of Their Distress. structive character for them," said Mr. P. T. Barnum to a Sun reporter who called upon him at his hotel yesterday. "I can't offer you any refreshment of a kind some newspaper the tenement-house sewing women, whose sad gentlemen like, for I havn't tasted anything stronger than Alderney milk in over forty years. Here, Robert! bring a glass of lemonade: and, Robert! fetch a couple of cigars. No no, I don't smoke, young man, but I don't object to another's doing so."

Mr. Barnum's recent fire was spoken of, and the old showman said that Mr. J. A. Bailey. who is his equal partner in the vast enterprise and himself were bound to carry out their original plans, and now would have an entirely new show, new from hoof to helmet and from ground to canvas top.

"And just think, sir, all this is done for the children of the country," said the venerable entertainer. "The noblest art is that of mak-

son while other persons are unable to get any at all, but they keep lists of those recipients of ing others happy, and I am doing that every day of my life, and have done so for over fifty years. And yet some of the newspaper folks have accused me of abolishing the clowns in cases that are referred to them of new applimy great show. Why, sir, as a fact, Mr. Ballet possible for any one long to impose upon the

my great show. Why, sir, as a fact, Mr. Balley has twenty engaged for next season, but they will not talk; they will act; they are all pantomimic clowns, sir. I have only abandoned the old talking and singing jester. I do this because my tent is so large that no clown could be heard by the audience.

"One of my agents told me that while in India he could have a draft on me for any amount cashed without any difficulty, as I was better known in that country than any other American, and that every child there, as well as in the civilized countries of the world, was as familiar with my name as those of their own parents. The children, my dear young man, are always my especial care. I once walked through Madison Square Garden on a Saturday afternoon while the performances were was a ciapping of little hands, and 10,000 smiling little faces as the whisper passed from one to another of the children present, "There goes old Mr. Barnum." I tell you, sir, it was one of the happiest moments of my life, and one that I shall always remember with pleasure. Since then whenever my show is open in this city I make it a practice to be there on Saturday afternoons. I never the of sipping that kind of honey.

"It's a grand mistake to think I am in the

make it a practice to be there on Saturday afternoons. I never tire of sipping that kind of honey.

"It's a grand mistake to think I am in the show business only to make money," continued the benevolent old gentleman. "I am in it because I know better than any one that my show is a benefit to the country. It is a big travelling school, a kindergarden, familiarizing the people with the habits and appearances of all kinds of animals, birds, beasts, and reptiles, and even fishes. I will soon duplicate all those lost in the fire and have a bigger menagerie than ever, and shall have even a better zoological depnatment than ever.

"No sir, we shall not move our winter quarters," he went on. "I have too much money invested in Bridgeport property of my own. We shall keep the quarters then as usual, but we shall build, instead of one big building, three separate ones; one for the elephants, another for the eaged wild beasts, and the third for the performing horses, with a big ring for practising, and architects are now engaged in designing such fire-proof buildings.

"I have received also many letters asking me to locate my winter quarters in various places. I spend every winter in Bridgeport 250,000 in salaries to employees and the purchase of supplies. Just think, sir, we have there wheel-wrights, blacksmiths, painters, hestlers, grooms, trainers, animal men, costume workers, eachmarks, artists, drivers, teamsters, car builders, wagon builders, horse breakers, elephant trainers, watchmen, skilled mechanics of all kinds, several superintendents and bosses, and lany, oats, straw, beef, vegetables, machinery, paints, oils, glass, shovels, spades, nicks, iron, steed, stakes, poles, ploughs, and other material are constantly being purchased for the various departments. Why, sir, the location of my winter quarters in Bridgeport has largely contributed to make the city the thriving place it is at present.

"Some time ago the papers published a part of one of the codicils of my will and I am yet re-

for the various departments. Why, sir, the jocation of my winter quarters in Bridgenort has
largely contributed to make the city the thriving place it is at present.

Some time ago the papers published a part
of one of the codicils of my will, and I am yet recelving letters about it. One choleric individual wrote me that he hoped while making my
will that I had not forgotten to provide for all
those old Jerome clock notes. I paid more
than my share of those notes; but all this is
ancient history. You came here to find out
what I was going to exhibit to the public when
I open my Greatest Show on Earth in March. I
could tell you some astonishing things, but it
would be premature, other shownen would
avail themselves of the information, and the
world would see, not genuine, meritorious
features such as I always exhibit, but
miserable counterfeits. No, sir, I invariably show genuine attractions, and only
costly ones; any one can get cheap features. My partner, Mr. Bailey, will
secure such wonderful attractions that any
one by itself will be worth the price of admission. Why, sir, last year I had in my Greatest
Show on Earth 100 acts, and only charged
50 cents admission—half a cent an act. Think
of that, sir, and then deny if you can that I do
not give more for 'he money than any man
that ever lived. Half a cent an act. sir, not
counting the menageries, mussums, living curiosities, freaks. Jumbo's lifelike reproduc-

not give more for 'he money than any man that ever lived. Half a cent an act, sir, not counting the menageries, museums, living curiosities, freaks. Jumbo's lifelike reproduction and colossal skeleton. Has any past or present showman ever equalled me in that respect? Isn't it the universal complaint of every patron that my show is too large—too much of it, and that I give too much for the money? But the public have been generous to me, and I can afford to do the same. I am rich through their appreciation of my efforts, and generosity begets generosity.

"My show shall go on long after I am gone, and my name shall live, I hope, always. I am instructing my grandson in the business, so that he may, one of these days, continue the good work of perpetuating my Greatest Show on Earth. I hope and trust my show may exist for many generations to come, a source of pleasure, delight, instruction, a musement, enjoyment, and recreation to all, and a neverfailing example of what a moral, clean, and healthful exhibition can accomplish.

"I make my money by advertising. I know I always had a grand show, and I wanted others to know it, so I advertised. I made money, and the public got information and amusement. The press did it all for me, sir; without its influence I should not be known; there would be in fanorance, darkness would prevail. The press of the country and my Greatest Show on Earth have done more for the education of the masses than all else combined.'

CREMATING THE ELEPHANTS. The Sacred White Elephant had a Chinese Idel in his Stemach.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 25 .- Petitions are being they had not worked at any trade during the past year.

Recorder Smyth, in passing sentence, said he would give them the full penalty of the law, seven years in State prison.

Mary Williams, who lived in the house with them as O'Neill's wife, and who was jointly indicted with them, was permitted to plead to the minor offence of a misdemeanor. She has served a term in State prison for grand larceny. She was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. circulated among merchants and manufacturers asking that Barnum & Bailey retain their winter quarters in this city.

The bodies of two burned elephants were oremated yesterday by placing logs upon them and keeping them blazing until the big skele-

and keeping them blazing until the big skeletons were reduced to ashes. Prof. Ward of Rochester, who mounted Jumbo's hide and skeleton, sent two agents here, and on their arrival yesterday two of the elephants were turned over to them. The scientific men cut and sawed out the principal bones of the huge animals, and they will be bleached and mounted for the Rochester Museum.

A policeman who stood guard yesterday during the cremation asked for the stomach of the sacred white elephant, as he had heard of the finding of four dollars in pennies in Bamson's stomach. His request was granted, and he at once set at work to cut open the stomach. His delight knew no bounds when, among a lot of curfous things, he fished out a genuine Chinese idol of ivery, about eight inches in length and elaborately carved. The relic is one which no doubt the sacred beast swallowed while some of his attendants were devoutly worshiping.

Lived High and then Killed Himself.

corps, Commander Charles Buirkle, and the Sixty-second New York Regiment's Veteran Association, with its Vice-President, Charles Morse, assembled at the Battery before sunrise yesterday morning for the annual ceremony of raising the flag in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British troops on Nov. 26, 1783. Among the spectators who assembled was Mr. Christopher R. Forbes, greatgrandson of the John Van Arsdale who, after the British had taken to their boats, climbed the greased flagstaff to which the British flag had been nalled and, tearing it down, substituted the American flag.

Commander Henry Traes told the people why the patriots had gathered theer, and then the American flag was holsted up, the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and the crowd cheering heartily. Assemblyman George F. Roesch delivered a short oration and the crowd sang "America." CINCINNATI, Nov. 25 .- A morning paper says that it has been discovered that the late Charles Albert Kebler, the attorney who comnitted suicide on Wednesday, was driven to mitted suicide on Wednesday, was driven to the deed by the approaching revelation of heavy forgeries committed by him in the management of estates and of trust funds committed to his care. An estimate is made that the liabilities thus incurred amount to about \$175,000, while the property left by Mr. Kebler will not exceed \$60,000. The persons most seriously affected are his own family and friends. His motive was to keep up a style of living beyond his means. An instance is given where \$10,000 was invested for a client, and all the napers relating to it, including the mortgage, were forgeries. tions for the subway and throw a large number of men out of employment. Contractor Crimmins called upon Mayor Hewitt yesterday and asked him to interfere, but the Mayor declined to do so. Mr. Crimmins says he has already discharged 500 men and will have to discharge 500 moro. Gen. Newton's chief reason for his action is the danger of the freezing of gas and water pipes.

Viereck Won't Throw Bombs. despatch from Chicago printed in the morning papers yesterday said that Louis Viercek of Munich had been brought from Viereck of Munich had been brought from Germany to assume the leadership of the Anarchists in this country, and that as soon as he got himself settled some gigantic dynamite throwing would be done. When this was shown to Editor Schevitch of the Volks-Zeitung it made him laugh heartily.

"I know Viereck very well," he said. "Some one, probably a Chicago Anarchist, has been playing a practical joke on him. He came over here as an acknowledged leader of the Socialist Democratic party, to collect funds for the act ampaign. He was east because of his conservetive views. Instead of below as anarchist, he has always opposed them letterly. yesterday and wanted a new license. The Marshal told him that the first thing to do would be to settle up with all the parties who had complained against him. Mr. Gibbs unappetitedly was confronted of the several of the complaints and complaintests, and be had a pretty tough time trying to explain things.

TRIRTEEN MORE SAVED.

At Least Two American Homes Made Glad by News from the Scholten. THE EVENING SUN brought joy to one father in this city last evening and to a large circle of friends in Providence, R. L. It an-nounced that Henry Kenyon, who was reported drowned in the Scholten disaster, was alive and well. Charles D. Kenyon of Centreville, R. 1., his father, and Walter Kenyon, a younge brother, had come to the city to get what news they could of the lost boy. Henry Kenyon had written to them that he would sail on the Leerdam on the 12th, and until they could get cablegram with a list of that steamer's passengers they were in a state of suspense. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kenyon bought an EVEN-ING SUN, and there on the first page saw the announcement that Henry Kenyon was saved. His joy was boundless. He bought lots of the papers and mailed them to his friends, and, after writing and telegraphing the good news

after writing and telegraphing the good news to many others, he came over to THE SUN office to return thanks. Henry Kenyon is an artist who has spent four years in Paris.

Cable despatches received yesterday by Agent Van den Toorn announced that, besides Konyon, these passengers on the Scholten, who had previously been reported missing, were saved: Cyril Bromonsky, Gustave Will, Giusepne de Bertolini, Herman Huseler, Peter Jewchowski, Max Bocki, Janos Pechenge, Josef Laununsky, Johann Gund, Aneercas Altka. Philip Welker, and Herman Weide. The first three and Kenyon were second-cabin passengers and the rest were in the steerage. Cyril Bromonsky was coming over to join his wife, who lives in Long Island City. She had haunted the steamer was reported, and was nearly wild with joy when Agent Van den Toorn showed her the despatch announcing that her husband was safe. It is reported that sailing vessels picked up Kenyon and the others. Their rescue increases the list of the saved to 102 out of a total of 214.

All the mail on the lost steamer has been recevered, and will be brought over on the steamer P, Caland.

WHAT IS GOING ON DOWN A WELL Brewer Ringler Strikes a Good Deal More

A few weeks ago work was begun on a well from which to supply water for the ice tanks in Ringler's brewery, on Ninety-second street, be tween Second and Third avenues. The shaft of the well was sunk on a lot on the corner of Ninety-first street and First avenue. The land has been largely filled in there, and solid rock is not found until a great depth has been is not found until a great depth has been reached. After digging down for some distance, a great quantity of water was found in a running stream, flowing toward the river. The water was coming in such quantities as to make further work impossible. Five hand pumps were immediately put into use, but made no headway against the water, which rose rapidly. A large steam pump was then used, and since then has been pumping day and night, but the flow of water continues. A depth of twenty-five feet below low water has been reached, but none of the water in the well is in the least sait. The large pump now employed in pumping out the water raises about five feet an hour from the well, which has a diameter of over twenty feet. It is hoped to be able soon to remove all the water from the well, in order to clean it as well as to get a great many tools which are at the bottom.

Some time ago several houses which were being built on the same block were condemned as unsafe and had to be torn down and rebuilt. It is thought that the cause of the sinking of the ground was the presence of the well. Further digging brought the builders to the solid rock. The well is a failure, as far as its original purpose is concerned. The land around Third and Fourth avenues is very much higher than at this point. reached. After digging down for some dis-

NEWS PROM HOFFMAN ISLAND. More Italian Emigrants to be Liberated-A

The Passengers of the Fabre line steamer Britannia, now in quarantine on Hoffman Castle Garden. There are about 380 belonging been detained about six weeks, and, except

been detained about six weeks, and, except several cases of measles, no disease has appeared among them for weeks. Fumigation and a general cleaning up have kept the Quarantine officials busy during the past week. The steamer Sirius, from Rio Janerio, which has been detained off Quarantine since Friday week because of a death from small-pox on the voyage, will probably come up to-day.

One of the Alesia's passengers was a stone cutter by trade, and he carried with him a collection of very rudely-made tools. Shortly before the Alesia's people left Hoffman Island, where they spent the first weeks of their detention, this man carved a memorial of their sojourn on a piece of flagstone. The stone was then built into the front wall of a house used for the steaming of clothes and baggage. The inscription, as copied by Master John B. Lancaster, reads as follows:

Al passeggieri della Alesia Colpiti dal colera i supersti posero D. A.

Which means: "To the passensers of the Alesia stricken with cholora the survivors have placed [this stone]."

LET PUBLIC SPIRIT RISE UP.

Submission to Oppression is the Sure Way

Mayor Hewitt received a piteous complaint from an irate citizen anxious to have the Mayor use his influence to abolish the bob-tail cars.

Mayor Hewitt has replied: "The Mayor of New York is invested with no control whatever over the street railways, and it is not in his power to give any directions in regard to the cars, or rails, or motive power employed by these companies. The grants were made originally with so little regard for the public interest that there seems to be no nower resident in any public officer to compel these companies to discharge their duties properly to the people. The only remedy that I have been able to discover is by indictment through the Grand Jury, but it would be improper for the Mayor to use his official position for this purpose. Complaints ought to be made by citizens who are prepared to lurnish proper evidence, and I can only recommend you to consider this remedy as the way out of the difficulty. In a community where public sentiment was perfectly crusanized, abuses, such as we are subjected to daily, could not exist. It is this public sentiment that I am trying to arouse; and if before the expiration of my term of office it shall become effective. I shall feel fully rewarded for the sacrifice." regard to the cars, or rails, or motive power

To Advance Physical Education. The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education held its third annual session yesterday at the Adelphi Acad-emy in Brooklyn. Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst, the President of the association, read a report reviewing the work of the past year, which was reviewing the work of the past year, which was pronounced eminently satisfactory. He declined a rediection and William Hlaikee was chosen in his place. These were the other officers elected: Vice-Presidents, Dr. W. G. Sargent of Harvard College, Prof. E. P. Thwing of Brooklyn, Prof. H. C. Putnam of Vassar College; Secretary, Dr. W. G. Anderson; Treasurer, Prof. E. M. Hartwell, M. D.; Counsellors, Dr. C. McIntire and Prof. E. Hitchcock.

Mr. E. H. Fellows and C. G. Rathman read papers on "Physical Training in Elementary Schools" and Prof. E. Hitchcock a paper on "Measurements." Dr. H. M. Starkloff, President of the National American Turnerbund, spoke upon the origin, rise, and advancement of the Turners. The organization has 237 societies, 26,722 members, with apparatus valued at more than \$3,000,000.

Rebuked by the Court,

William Suydam of 65 Nassau street applied at the Tombs Court yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of a clerk whom he charged rant for the arrest of a cierk whom he charged with retaining money collected on a package of goods marked C. O. D. Judge Kilbreth asked Suydam: "Are you the person who advertises to sell' crooked gambling implements for the use of sporting men in defrauding innocent persons? It is a piece of unparalleled impertinence for you to come here for redress. Those who seek justice must come into court with clean hands. Go."

Jim Carney Takes in the Tombe Jim Carney, the English pugilist, who has an unsettled dispute with Jack McAuliffe of an unsettled dispute with Jack mcAuline of Williamsburgh, is here looking over the town. He took in the Tombs yesterday, and was con-ducted through the prison with considerable ceremony. He liked the way the prison was kept up, and commended Warden Walsh for his management of it.

Policeman Selly Pleads Not Guilty. Policeman Louis Selig of the Eldridge Jury on Wednesday for extopting mody from the wife of Charles Krumm, the Chrysto street concert action, keeper, was before Recorder Smyth yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

A STIR AT THE CAPITAL

tome Sections Facts About Life in Washing-ton-Why Leading People are so Short-Lived, and How They Have Been Aroused on the Subject.

| Herald Correspondence. |

"The man was never born who can withstand unim-paired the strain of Washington public life for ten con-

Such was the remark made to me yesterday by one of our most prominent American Senators, and he was right. Constant pressure on the faculties quickly undermines the life, and premature deaths are getting terribly common. The list includes such names as Sumner, Wil-son, Carpenter, Logan, and Washburne, and scores of son, carpenter. Logan, and washourne, and scores of other notable men are travelling the same dangerous road to day. Now, the great cause of this all seems to be the weakening of certain vital faculties, and it is just the same whether it occurs in Washington or New York. Indeed, so thoroughly has this come to be understood in Indeed, so thoroughly has this come to be understood in Washington that it has become a nightmare to most people, and the words diabetes or Bright's disease are enough to cause a shudder.

There is nothing more natural under these circumstances than that people should be constantly seeking something to keep them in good health and prolong their lives, but it has been a difficult task. I know that

their lives, but it has been a difficult task. I know that innumerable remedies and decoctions have been tried, but, like most such compounds they have seemed unvailing. It is surprising, however, with what unanimity the prominent people of Washington have taken alsely to a natural remedy—one that comes spontaneously from the ground. It is nevertheless a fact that there are few prominent people in the nation's capital who do not have Bethesds water in their houses or drink it with their meals or even at their desks. Drs. Bliss, Johnson, and other leading physicians, have ordered it repeatedly for their patients, and it has been found that for singrish or inflamed kidneys, for weakened faculties, for a depressed condition of the body, or for any marked trouble in the water channels, it is really wonderful. I show scores of Senators Representatives. Treasury officials, and heads of departments who have taken to using Bethesda, and it is also true that a consignment was seen going to the White House. A prominent lady in society told me a short time since she tower would have been she to go through the social strain of lass season had it not been for Bethesda, and from what. In the seen and the season in Washington promises to be an absorbing one. Political intrius, the race for power, and the struggle for social distinction will be greater than ever. That many will go down under the strain there can be no doubt, and I desire to offer my cogratulations in advance to those who, by care and the use of the proper means, are able to come forth unimpaired. innumerable remedies and decoctions have been tried,

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

August Smith, When About to Boat His Wife, Stabbed to Death by His Stepson,

William Cooke, a white employee in the Kings County Hospital at Flatbush for some time past, has been a welcome visitor at the home of August Smith, a colored man, living at 620 Flushing avenue, Williamsburgh, Thursday evening Mr. Smith, accompanied by his stepson, John Wilson, 19 years old, visited stepson, John Wilson, 19 years old, visited friends. Returning home, Smith, wondering at the absence of his wife from his rooms, sent his stepson in search of her. While the boy was making inquiries among the tenants, Smith saw her and Cooke coming from an unoccupied room. Cooke hurried down the hall-way to the street. As Mrs. Smith entered her own apartments Smith began to upbraid her. She told him there was no cause for his jealousy of her and his friend Cooke. Then Smith seized a stick and was about to strike her when the stepson sprang upon him and buried a knife in his abdomen. Smith died of his injuries in the ambulance while on his way to St. Mary's Hospital.

Early yesterday morning the stepson was arrested while hiding in Harper's court, a few blocks from his home.

IO PER CENT. FOR MARINE BANK CLAIMS,

The Offer Stirs Up Receiver Johnson, Who Has 75 Per Cent. in His Mind's Rye,

Receiver Walter S. Johnson of the Marine Bank was in a state of mind yesterday. Law-yer Robert L. Harrison of 59 Wall street had sent out a persuasive circular to the bank's creditors, which said, in effect, that a pool of the creditors had been formed; that one of the principal creditors had a pull, and that things out if all creditors would accept the offer made by Mr. Harrison in his circular of ten cents on

by Mr. Harrison in his circular of ten cents on a dollar.

It seemed to Receiver Johnson that Mr. Harrison had constituted himself a sort of high private receiver, and he promptly deluged the creditors of the bank with a circular denying that Mr. Harrison knew anything authoritatively about the bank's affairs, and particularly denying that Mr. Harrison had a correct list of the creditors, or that most of the svaliable assets of the bank had been collected.

Mr. Johnson, continuing, said that thus far the bank owes \$4,474,197.55 on proved claims; that it took \$223,799.39 to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.: that he is ready to pay another dividend of 5 per cent, as soon as the checks can be signed in Washington, and, moreover, that after the settlement of Grant & Ward's affairs, as he confidently believes, the creditors of the bank will get 75 per cent, in all.

Mr. Harrison says he simply offered to buy claims against the bank for ten cents on a dollar and got no responses.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Edson reported that section 97 of the by-laws of the Board of Education, which prescribes that no child shall be admitted to the public schools without proper evidence of his vaccination, was being violated. The negligence was principally among principals of

ligence was principally among principale of of east side schools. In one school of 520 children, 130 had not been vaccinated. Many principals, the report said, would ask the applicant or his parents if he had been vaccinated, and, being answered in the affirmative, would make no further investigation.

Dr. Edson and Drs. Smith and Livermore, his assistants, recommended that the Board of Education be asked to amend the by-laws to read that no child shall be admitted to the public schools, nor any teacher employed, who cannot furnish a certificate of vaccination from the Board of Health, and that the principal seach school be obliged to keep a register vaccinations.

A Cruel Williamsburgh Mether,

Maggie Horan, a child of 10, with her body covered with bruises and rags, was brought be fore Justice Walker in Williamsburgh yesterday morning. Maggie's mother had beat her day morning, maggie's mother had best her for going to a neighbor's for a Thanksgiving dinner until the neighbors called in Policeman Cusick to save the child's life. The policeman had to break in the door of Mrs. Horan's spart-ment at 196 Huron street to rescue the child, whom he found naked on the floor with her mother standing over her with a club in hand. Maggie said her mother always beat her after drinking beer. driliking beer.

The child was placed in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the mother was remanded to Raymond street tail to await trial.

A Sucak Thief at Judge McAdam's Door There have been numerous petty robberies within the past month about Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the ward detectives have been particularly instructed to watch for sneak thieves. About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening thieves. About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening Detective Evanhoe of the Twentieth atreet squad saw four notorious sneak thieves trying the basement and stoop doors. He hid in a basement in Twenty-ninth street and watched them until they tried the door of Judge Mc-Adam's house at 386 West Twenty-ninth street. Then he made a dash and captured Thomas Whittaker, 21 years old, of 347 West Twenty-fifth street. The others of the gang escaped. Justice Duffy, at Jefferson Market yesterday, held Whittaker for examination in \$2,000 ball.

First Lieut. Henry Clay Fisher of the Marine Corps is on trial before the same court martial at the navy yard which recently tried Lieut. Emory H. Taunt for absence without ieave and intoxication. Major James Forney, under whom Lieut. Fisher has been stationed at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia is the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, is the complainant. The Lieutenant, who is a chicken fancier, it is alleged used bread and other provisions belong ng to the Government to feed his chickens, and that he surreptitious yextracted several pages from the private letter press book of Major Forney. Lieut. Fisher's friends say that he is the victim of a conspiracy, and that there is no truth whatever in the charges.

Capt. John McArthur Killed,

Capt. John McArthur, commander of the coasting steamer Wells City, was accidentally killed yesterday on board the steamer, which was lying at the east central pier of the Atlantic Docks in Brooklyn. He was passing along the dock, near one of the open hatches, and stumbling, fell headforement into the lower hold, a distance of twenty-five feet. He was killed instantly. Deceased was 42 years old, and leaves a widow and children. He had commanded the Wells City for several years.

The Chapman Brothers Bischarged. United States Commissioner Osborn rendered a decision yesterday against the extra-

dition of the Chapman brothers, charged with forgery, said to have been committed in the tar office of Gateshead, England. He says the evidence is insufficient, and he discharged the